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League of Nations, April 28, 1919. The editor is quite justified in saying that there is a remarkable amount of agreement among the contributors, considering that the "policy of refraining from all interference in expression of opinion" was followed by the editor. The chapter on Labor in the Peace Treaty, by John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, is especially timely, and shows that Congress and the Federal departments have already largely acknowledged the "Nine Principles" of the treaty.

In discussing the Monroe Doctrine, felicitously enough Mr. Munro of Columbia University closes the book with the following luminous and suggestive statement: "If the United States is willing to sacrifice the imperialism which has characterized some of its appeals to the doctrine, and to return to the original idea of mutual non-intervention, in so far as that will be possible under a league of nations, a different condition will result (from what would occur disastrously under an imperialistic construction). Should this interpretation prevail, it might be possible to consider the Monroe Doctrine as applying a principle analogous to, but by no means identical with, that expressed in the doctrine of mandatories. The regional agreements for peace, if fairly formed and unselfishly applied, may become instruments by which the League shall guarantee world peace. But this presupposes a frank acceptance of the principles expressed in Article X—a respect for the territorial integrity and independence of states. Should this conception prevail, the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine would be a triumph for the United States and a powerful assistance for the League of Nations."

T. P. B.

CONTEMPORARY SPANISH DRAMATISTS. By Charles Alfred Turrell.
Boston: Richard G. Badger.

In addition to an Introduction discussing the modern Spanish drama, this book contains complete translations of: *Electra*, by Galdós, *The Claws*, by Rivas, *The Woman's Town*, by Joaquin and Serafin Quintero, *When the Roses Bloom Again*, by Marquina, *The Passing of the Magi*, by Zamacois, and *Juan José*, by Joaquin Dicenta. Of this collection only *Electra* has been

previously translated. Mr. Turrell has done good work in thus making the best of modern Spanish drama available for American readers unable to read the original texts.

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THE CHALLENGE OF THE WAR: CAN SCIENCE ANSWER THE RIDDLE OF THE GRAVE? By Henry Frank. Introduction by Hereward Carrington, Ph.D. Boston: The Stratford Company. 1919. Pp. xlv, 372.

RAYMOND; OR THE LIFE AND DEATH, WITH EXAMPLES OF THE EVIDENCE FOR SURVIVAL OF MEMORY AND AFFECTION AFTER DEATH. By Sir Oliver Lodge. New York: George H. Doran Company. 1916.

ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE UNSEEN: AN EXAMINATION OF THE PHENOMENA OF SPIRITUALISM AND OF THE EVIDENCE FOR SURVIVAL AFTER DEATH. By Sir William F. Barrett, F.R.S. With an Introduction by James H. Hyslop, Ph.D., L.L.D., Secretary of the American Society for Psychical Research. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1918. Pp. xviii, 336.

IMMORTALITY: AN ESSAY IN DISCOVERY—COORDINATING SCIENTIFIC PSYCHICAL, AND BIBLICAL RESEARCH. By B. H. Streeter, A. Clutton Brock, C. W. Emmet, J. A. Hadfield, and the Author of *Pro Christo et Ecclesia*. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1917. Pp. xiv, 380.

These four books are here considered because they are good types of the better sort of interest in spiritualism, psychic research, and the like. Mr. Frank is an intelligent amateur who has written two other books on the same subject. Mr. Carrington's introduction is quite sympathetic, though he calls attention to Frank's loose use of language when he seems to identify psychic phenomena with nerve-force. He says: "Mr. Frank has, in this book, summed up the evidence, both *pro* and *con*, in relation to accepted scientific facts and their bearing upon the great question of survival, in a thoroughly interesting, scholarly and instructive manner; and has thrown many illuminative side-lights upon the questions involved."

In all these books the outstanding thought is this (which the writers hardly realize): that practically all the evidence points toward telepathy and that alone. Since we know little of telepathy, and since the admission of its reality makes survival more reasonable and psychic phenomena in general more intelligible, the various authors will not regard this result as a negligible one.

Mr. Frank's main hypothesis may be summed up in one of his paragraphs (p. 222): "The mind, by this hypothesis, does not